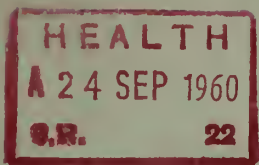


Library



LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1959



LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1959, furnished in accordance with Article 15 (4) and (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, and Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

The very low incidence of acute notifiable disease experienced in 1958 was not maintained, but the increase which occurred during the year was caused by an increased prevalence of measles.

There were fewer live births than in 1958 and also fewer deaths. The estimated population of the Rural District for the year again showed a small reduction.

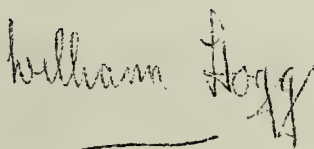
The Report contains no special comment submitted at the request of the Council, but contains particulars of the work carried out by the public health officers throughout the year.

In the preparation of the Report, I acknowledge assistance given me by Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. A.T. Thomas, Financial Officer and Mr. E.E. Jordan, Public Health Inspector.

I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the support which the Chairman and Members of the Council have given me during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health

28th July, 1960

LEDBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

CLERICAL STAFF

Miss A.O. Gale.

Telephone:

Ross-on-Wye 2214

Chepstow House,

Ross-on-Wye.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

Mr. E.E. Jordan, M.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

Mr. H. A. Lett, A.R.S.H., M.S.I.A.

Telephone:

Ledbury 391

Council Offices,

Southend,

Ledbury.

SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area(in acres)	...	49,867
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.59)	...	2,509
Rateable Value	...	£60,486
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£217.10.4d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population ..		8,620
Area comparability factor (births)	...	1.12
Area comparability factor (deaths)	...	0.92

Vital Statistics for the YearLive Births

Number of Live Births	...	111
Live birth rate per 1000 population	...	12.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	26 2.7

Stillbirths

Number of Stillbirths	...	3
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	...	26.3
Total live and still births	...	114
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	3

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total live births	...	27.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	...	28.0
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	Nil
Neonatal Mortality Rate	...	18.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	...	9.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	35.1

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Maternal deaths	...	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	...	Nil

Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population is 8620, which is a small decrease on the figure for the previous year (8650). This population was accommodated in 2509 dwellings in 22 parishes comprising the Rural District. The average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.44 and the average number of inhabited houses per acre is 0.05. The natural increase in population, that is the excess of live births over deaths, is 17. Over many years, the population of the Rural District has slowly decreased.

Births

The total number of live births for the year is 111 (68 male and 43 female). The crude live birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population is 12.9. The adjusted live birth rate is 14.4 per 1000 population. The live birth rate for the year 1959 for England and Wales is 16.5 per 1000 population. The local figures show a decrease in the number of births compared with those for 1958.

The number of illegitimate live births is 3 (2 male and 1 female). Illegitimate live births formed 2.7% of all live births. Based upon the estimated population, the illegitimate live birth rate is 0.35 per 1000 estimated population.

Stillbirths

Three stillbirths were registered during the year, which gave a stillbirth rate of 26.3 per 1000 total births. In the previous year there were four stillbirths.

Deaths

The actual number of deaths recorded as having occurred within the Rural District, after deducting the deaths of non-residents occurring within the District, and adding the deaths of residents occurring outside the District, is 94 (50 male and 44 female). The crude death rate is 10.9 per 1000 of the estimated resident population. There were 101 deaths in 1958.

The adjusted death rate is 10.03 per 1000 estimated population. The death rate for the year for England and Wales is 11.6 per 1000 population.

The most frequent cause of death was heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20) - 24 deaths.

Tuberculosis

Two deaths were attributed to respiratory tuberculosis, giving a corrected local tuberculosis death rate of 0.213 per 1000 estimated population. The death rate for England and Wales for 1959 from all forms of tuberculosis is .085 per 1000 population.

Deaths due to Acute Notifiable Disease

Pneumonia, the only acute notifiable disease attributed as cause of death, caused 3 deaths (all female); giving a corrected local pneumonia death rate of 0.32 per 1000 estimated population. In 1958 nine deaths were attributed to pneumonia.

Table of Causes of Death according to Sex, with Mortality Rates

List No.	Cause of Death	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Corrected D.R. per 1000 estimated population.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	2	-	2	0.213
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	2	3	0.320
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	1	-	1	0.107
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1	0.107
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	2	2	0.213
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	5	6	11	1.174
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	8	11	19	2.027
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	7	4	11	1.174
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-	1	0.107
20.	Other heart disease.	8	4	12	1.280
21.	Other circulatory disease.	-	3	3	0.320
22.	Influenza.	1	-	1	0.107
23.	Pneumonia	-	3	3	0.320
24.	Bronchitis.	1	1	2	0.213
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	1	0.107
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	-	1	0.107
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	2	-	2	0.213
31.	Congenital malformations.	-	1	1	0.107
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	10	4	14	1.494
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.	1	1	2	0.213
34.	All other accidents.	-	1	1	0.107
All Causes		50	44	94	10.03

Infant Mortality

Three deaths of infants under the age of one year occurred; the infant mortality rate was therefore 27.0 per 1000 live births. This rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 22.0 per 1000 live births. In 1958 4 babies under the age of one year died in the Rural District.

Neo-Natal Mortality

Two of these babies were under the age of 4 weeks at death. The Rural District neonatal mortality rate for the year was therefore 18.0 per 1000 live births. This rate for the year for England and Wales was 15.8 per 1000 live births. In 1958, one baby under the age of four weeks died in the Rural District.

Cancer Deaths

Cancer of all sites caused 18 deaths (7 male and 11 female) and the corrected death rate for the Rural District for 1959 for all forms of cancer is 1.92 per 1000 estimated population. In 1958, there were 11 deaths caused by cancer in the Rural District.

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford, continued to provide facilities for the examination of clinical and public health specimens. The following table shows the examinations made by the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Faeces	...	28
Milk (methylene blue test)	...	64
Milk (phosphatase test)	...	53
Water(bacteriological)	...	41
Bottled fruit	...	3

In addition, 15 samples of sewage effluent, 1 sample of water and 2 samples of trade waste were submitted to the Public Analysts for chemical examination. Seven samples of milk were sent to the Worcester Public Health Laboratory for biological test.

Ambulance Facilities

Ambulance facilities are provided from the towns of Ledbury, Malvern and Hereford.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals within the Rural District, but the needs of the District are met by facilities provided in the general hospitals in Ledbury, Malvern, Hereford and Gloucester.

Accommodation for treatment of infectious disease is provided at Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford, whilst some notifiable disease is treated at the County Hospital, Hereford.

Clinics

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held every fortnight in the parish of Colwall by a voluntary Committee, with assistance from the Herefordshire County Council. A similar clinic, held at the Cottage Hospital, Ledbury, is available to inhabitants of the Rural District.

Disposal of the Dead - National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 50

One burial was carried out by the Local Authority under this section during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47

One investigation was made under this section during the year, respecting an aged female living alone. Conditions were quite good and no formal action was required.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAGeology

The western boundary of the Rural District is formed by a ridge of upper silurian limestone in the Woolhope and Much Marcle area, whilst the eastern boundary is formed by the Malvern Hills at Mathon, Colwall and Eastnor. The geological formation of the Malvern Hills is complex but on the Ledbury side, upper silurian rocks seem to predominate. Old Red Sandstone of the Devonian System prevails between the hills in the east and west.

Some springs occur in the Malvern Hills but the area is not well supplied with natural sources of water.

Water Supplies

The water supplies of the area are derived from numerous separate sources; there are public wells and spouts, private wells, small privately owned piped schemes and mains of Local Authorities. The only supplies in the ownership of the Council are public wells and spouts and a small piped supply at Woolhope.

The quality of the water consumed by the inhabitants shows considerable variation according to the nature of the supply. The number of samples of potable water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination was 41 and of these 15 were not of good potable quality.

Public water mains of the Malvern District Council supply part of the parishes of Colwall and Mathon, whilst those of the Ledbury Urban District Council supply part of the parishes of Eastnor, Ledbury Rural and Wellington Heath. These supplies are the only chlorinated supplies in the area. Two small privately owned piped supplies are also available in Colwall parish.

There are small privately owned piped schemes in operation in Eastnor, Much Marcle and Tarrington.

The numbers of dwellings supplied from public water mains, according to parish, were:-

Colwall	=	460
Eastnor	=	28
Ledbury Rural	=	49
Wellington Heath	=	78
Mathon	=	17

The numbers of dwellings supplied from private water mains, according to parish, were:-

Canon Frome	=	5
Castle Frome	=	10
Colwall	=	60
Eastnor	=	80
Mathon	=	24
Much Marcle	=	41
Tarrington	=	24

During the year there was a shortage of water in Putley Parish. No new sources of public water supply and no new works to improve public water supply were carried out during 1959.

Drainage and Sewerage

The parish of Colwall is provided with a system of public sewers and modern sewage disposal works. The number of dwellings connected to these public sewers is 516. During the year a new relief public sewer was constructed in Brockhill Road, Colwall to improve the drainage in that area. This was a 9" concrete sewer and was 270 yards in length.

The number of samples of effluent from the Colwall Sewage Works sent to the public analyst for examination was 15. Only two of these failed to satisfy the Royal Commission standards for such effluents.

There is a short length of public sewer in Bosbury Parish which receives the drainage of 40 dwellings. No sewage disposal works are provided in connection with this public sewer, although a scheme for new public sewers and disposal works was prepared some years ago.

The number of drain tests carried out by the Public Health Inspectors was 73, and 85 inspections were made in respect of drainage. The number of new domestic drains constructed was 60. Two existing drains were reconstructed and repaired.

Rivers and Streams

The chief rivers flowing through the District are the Leadon, the Frome and the Cradley Brook. The Leadon, the largest stream in the area is a tributary of the river Severn. The Leadon shows evidence of pollution at times.

Closet Accommodation

It is estimated that over one third of the dwelling houses in the Rural District are provided with water closets; about half use pail closets and the remainder use privies. In Colwall parish with an adequate piped water supply, the proportion of dwellings provided with water closets is about 91%.

Every effort to secure closet conversion is made, and during the year one privy and eight pail closets were converted to water closets. In addition, 12 new water closets were constructed during the year.

Public Cleansing

The Council provides by direct labour a regular collection of domestic refuse - weekly in part of Colwall and fortnightly elsewhere in the Rural District. A motor vehicle is used and disposal is by tipping. About 80% of occupied houses receive the benefit of this service.

The Council does not undertake the collection of trade refuse, or the cleansing and emptying of cesspools and privies, other than those on its own property. The Council does not carry out street cleansing.

There are no public washhouses or baths situated within the District.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

I am indebted to the Public Health Inspector for the following statement for the year 1959, furnished in accordance with Article 25 (20) Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959:-

Inspections

Accumulations	=	9
Animals	=	3
Ashbins and Ashpits	=	27
Bakehouses	=	5
Camping Sites	=	3
Canteens	=	2
Caravans	=	17
Dairies	=	4
Drainage	=	85
Drain Tests	=	73
Factories (without mechanical power)	=	4
Factories (with mechanical power)	=	21
Food Poisoning	=	1
Food Premises	=	4
Fruit and Hop Pickers' Quarters	=	79
Houses (Consolidated Regulations 1925)	=	52
Housing (Other)	=	290
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	=	2
Ice Cream (Registered Premises)	=	4
Infectious Disease	=	22
Licensed Victuallers' Premises	=	1
Nuisances	=	3
Petroleum Stores	=	33
Diseases of Animals Acts (Anthrax Order 1938)	=	2
Schools	=	3
Sewage Disposal Works	=	131
Sewers	=	22
Sanitary Conveniences	=	16
Smoke Observations	=	2
Slaughterhouses	=	11
Swimming Baths and Pools	=	11
Unsound Food	=	9
Water Supply	=	116
Water Courses	=	2
Work Places	=	13

Notices Issued

Informal	=	20
Statutory re Housing	=	3
Statutory under other Acts	=	3

Summary of Defects Remedied

Accumulations removed	=	1
Cesspools and septic tanks cleansed	=	3
Domestic baths provided	=	23
Drains reconstructed	=	2
New drains provided	=	60
Defective roofs repaired	=	2
Defective eaves gutters repaired	=	1
Disinfections after infectious Disease	=	2
Disinfestations	=	1
Defective windows repaired	=	2

Summary of Defects Remedied (continued)

Defective chimneys repaired	=	1
Closets repaired	=	1
Dairies reconstructed	=	1
New gullies provided	=	30
Old drains sealed	=	1
Privies converted to water closets	=	9
New sinks provided	=	11
Sanitary fittings provided	=	19
Wells cleansed or repaired	=	9

Swimming Baths and Pools

There were three swimming pools open to the public within the District during the year. All are equipped with circulation and filtration apparatus.

Two samples of swimming pool water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be satisfactory.

Diseases of Animals Acts - Anthrax Order 1938

Thirteen notifications were received during the year of suspected anthrax in animals. In one instance the diagnosis was confirmed.

Hop and Fruit Pickers' Quarters

The cultivation of hops is an important part of the agriculture of the Rural District. Until a few years ago it was usual for a large number of hop-pickers to move into the District at the beginning of September. The use of machinery has caused a great reduction in the need to employ pickers and the increase in population in September is now quite small. The number of farms in the District still picking by hand is now reduced to eleven.

Lodgings for the accommodation of pickers were provided at 18 farms. The standard of accommodation is controlled by the Council's byelaws and the number of inspections of such accommodation was 79. Conditions were found to be in accordance with the standard of the byelaws.

Camping Sites. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 269

No licences for camping sites were granted by the Council under this section. Camping within the area is limited and it presents no major health problem. Eastnor Park is used as a camping ground during the summer months by members of bodies exempt under sub-section 6 of this section. The maximum number of campers at any time during the year is estimated not to exceed 100. This was the only site used for camping during the year. Conditions were found to be very satisfactory.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Rural District.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Hydrogen Cyanide Regulations (Fumigation of Buildings) 1951

No dwellings within the Rural District were found to be infested with bed bugs. When need for disinfestation arises this is carried out by contractors using hydrogen cyanide.

Shops and Offices

No formal action was necessary by the Department during the year in connection with these premises.

Agricultural, Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions Act, 1956

No formal action was necessary under this Act during the year.

Factories Acts 1937 and 1948

The number of premises registered with the Local Authority as factories was 25, three of which are factories without mechanical power.

In addition, there were 13 premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.

~~One~~ ^{was} ~~no~~ contraventions of the Act ~~were~~ found.

There are no outworkers registered with the Local Authority at the present time.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1959, for the Rural District of Ledbury in the County of Hereford.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	3	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	22	21	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	13	13	-	-
Total	38	38	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
Total	1	1	-	1	-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The following is a summary of work carried out during the year.

	Premises inspected.	Total Infestations.	Rats		Mice.	No. of properties treated.	Statutory Notices.
			Major	Minor			
Local Authorities' Properties	18	16	3	13	-	16	-
Dwelling Houses	50	34	-	34	-	10	-
Agricultural Properties	71	48	3	45	-	286	-
All other (including business) Premises	11	6	-	5	1	12	-
Total	150	104	6	97	1	324	-

The Council employs a Pest Officer and a full time rodent operator jointly with the Hereford Rural District Council and the Ross and Whitchurch Rural District Council.

The scheme works efficiently and regular treatments are given to a significant number of agricultural properties by the Council's operator.

SECTION D - HOUSINGNew Dwellings

No new Council houses were completed during the year, but 10 dwellings were under construction in Colwall parish. Private persons completed 11 dwellings in the parishes of Colwall (4), Yarkhill (5), Putley (1) and Wellington Heath (1). A further 11 were under construction at the end of the year. Three were situated in Colwall and one each in Coddington, Bosbury, Tarrington, Putley, Wellington Heath, Much Marcle and Yarkhill.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	57
2. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	15
3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to in the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	30

Houses demolished or closed during the Year (not in Clearance Areas)

Housing Act 1957

1.(a) Demolished as a result of informal or formal procedure under Section 17(1)	...	3
(b) Houses closed under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	...	1

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1.(a) After informal action by Local Authority.	15	Nil
(b) After formal notice under Public Health Acts.	Nil	Nil
(c) After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	1	Nil
(d) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil

Housing Act, 1957. Part IV - Overcrowding

At the beginning of the year 9 dwellings were known to be overcrowded within the meaning of Section 77 of the Housing Act, 1957. Unfortunately it was not possible to secure the abatement of any case during the year, and the number of dwellings known to be overcrowded remained unchanged. The number of persons involved in overcrowding is 54.

Proceedings under Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 (Part 2)

Section 30

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| (a) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the provision of new dwellings by the conversion of buildings | = | 1 |
| (b) The number of grants made by the Local Authority for the improvement of dwellings | = | 4 |

Section 43

The number of loans made by the Council during the year for the purpose of assisting persons in house purchase	=	Nil
--	---	-----

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 (Part 2)

Section 4

This section enables the Local Authority to provide assistance to house owners in the provision of standard amenities by means of a grant. The standard amenities are a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, a wash-hand basin, hot water supply, a water closet and a food store. No such grants were made by the Council during 1959.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 - 1959

The Rural District is a specified area and only tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk may be sold retail within the District.

At the end of the year 13 distributors were registered with the Council. There are no plants for pasteurising milk or factories for processing milk within the area. Twelve licences were granted by the Council for the sale of tuberculin tested milk and 11 supplementary licences for the sale of pasteurised milk. Two licences were issued for the sale of sterilised milk.

Four dairy inspections were made and one dairy was improved during the year. Seven samples of tuberculin tested milk were sent for biological examination and all were satisfactory.

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 54

Eleven samples of tuberculin tested milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Two of these failed to comply with the Regulations.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 53

Fiftythree samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. One sample failed to comply with the Regulations.

The consumption of milk was not suspected as a cause of disease in humans at any time during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sections 16 and 17

Ice Cream

Twentyone premises were registered with the Local Authority for the storage and sale of ice cream, and one registered for the manufacture of ice cream. No action was necessary by the Department in connection with any of these premises. Four inspections were made during the year. The registered manufacturer uses a cold mix.

There are 15 other premises registered with the Council under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Four of these are concerned with the manufacture of meat products, two with canning and bottling fruit and vegetables and two with the manufacture of soft drinks.

Twentyone inspections of premises were made during the year, and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Water Cress

No action was necessary by the Department during the year in connection with this food. The sale of water cress is small. It grows under natural conditions in a number of places in the area.

Shell Fish

The sale of shell fish within the District is very small, and no action was required during the year.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

All premises to which the Regulations apply were found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Section 1

Two slaughterhouses were licensed by the Council during the year. Very little use is made of one of these at the present time. They both fall short of the full standard required under the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, but are kept in a reasonable condition.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. Section 3

The number of slaughterman's licences granted by the Council was six. One of these permitted the slaughter of pigs only; four permitted the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs and one permitted the slaughter of cattle, sheep, pigs and horses.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned
in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed (if known)	54		-	367	46	-
Number inspected	53		-	361	45	-
<u>All diseases</u>						
<u>except</u>						
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
<u>& Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-		-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4		-	4	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.5		-	1.1	2.2	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>						
<u>only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-		-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-		-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-		-	-	2.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-		-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-		-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-		-	-	-	-

Unsound Food

The following list shows the amount of food found to unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness</u>
53 x 2 lb. jars	Damsons	Fermentation
4 x 5 lb. tins	Whole Chicken	Blown tins
314 tins	Pineapple Chunks	Defective tins
26 x 5 kilo tins	Apricot Pulp	Blown and damaged tins.

One consignment of pineapple chunks in A1 tall tins was specially examined. There were 756 cases each containing 24 tins in the consignment and 41 cases were found to contain defective tins.

Disposal of unsound food is by burial or burning at the refuse tip.

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food

No contravention of these byelaws was found at any time during the year. There are no food markets held within the Rural District, but the byelaws have secured improvement in the handling and wrapping of food.

Food Poisoning

No cases of suspected food poisoning or food poisoning were notified during the year.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of notifications of acute infectious disease received during the year was 136. In 1958 only 40 notifications were received. The increase in 1959 resulted from an increased prevalence of measles. The notification rate was 15.8 notifications per 1000 estimated population

<u>Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter</u>					
	<u>1st</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>4th</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>Year.</u>
Dysentery	2	1	1	1	5
Measles	45	27	47	-	119
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	5	5
Pneumonia	3	2	-	2	7
All Diseases	50	30	48	8	136

Measles

Measles was the most prevalent notifiable disease of the year; 119 notifications were received, giving a measles notification rate for the Rural District of 13.8 per 1000 estimated population. During the final quarter of 1958 one case of measles occurred at the end of December and the first case occurred in 1959 in mid-January. Thereafter the disease continued to spread in the Rural District until the end of the third quarter. There was a fall in incidence in the second quarter of the year - the disease thus showed two waves of incidence in the first and third quarters respectively and persisted rather longer than usual.

The number of males infected was 63 and the number of females 56. Most of the patients were children under 10 years of age. There were 83 families involved and of these 56 each gave rise to one case. One household experienced five cases. A clear history of contact with a previous case was obtained in 32 instances. There was no particular localisation of the infection. The disease showed no marked severity and there were no deaths attributed to measles.

Scarlet Fever

Only five cases of scarlet fever were notified - all in the month of December. Four families were involved. In one instance two children in the same family developed a rash the day after arrival in the Rural District. In one other instance there was a history of contact with a previous case.

The scarlet fever notification rate for the Rural District is 0.6 per 1000 estimated population. All of the patients were under the age of 15 years. The disease was mild and there were no deaths.

Dysentery

The number of notifications of dysentery received during the year was 5; all were due to Sonne infection. All these infections were single cases without any apparent connection with a known source of infection.

In 1958, only two cases of dysentery were notified.

Pneumonia

The number of notifications of pneumonia received was 7, giving a notification rate for the Rural District for pneumonia of 0.8 per 1000 estimated population. Five of these cases were considered to be influenzal pneumonia. Unfortunately three cases were fatal. Pneumonia was the only acute notifiable disease which was attributed as a cause of death in the Rural District.

Analysis of notified cases according to certain Age Groups

Disease	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	25+	35+	45+	65+	All Ages
Measles	1	7	9	12	12	64	9	2	1	1	1	-	119
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	5
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	7
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
All Diseases	1	7	9	12	12	67	13	3	2	2	3	5	136

During 1959, the Rural District was entirely free from whooping cough, enteric fevers, diphtheria and acute anterior poliomyelitis.

I believe the efficiency of notification is good and I take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the medical practitioners for their co-operation.

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of the year there were 60 cases of tuberculosis (53 respiratory and 7 non-respiratory) on the register. During the year three cases of respiratory disease (2 male and 1 female) were added. All of these were new cases and all occurred in the parish of Yarkhill.

The number of cases removed from the Register during the year was 6 (4 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory). At the end of the year, the number remaining on the register was 57 (52 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory). Two males died from the respiratory form of the disease during the year, giving an adjusted tuberculosis death rate for the year for the Rural District of 0.213 per 1000 estimated population. The tuberculosis death rate for England and Wales for 1959 is 0.085 per 1000 population.

New Cases and Mortality during 1959

Age Periods.	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45+	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

Received of Mr. J. H. Smith
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of land.

This receipt is given to the
said Mr. J. H. Smith
in full payment of the
above account.
Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January
1890.

John H. Smith
J. H. Smith

Received of Mr. J. H. Smith
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of land.

This receipt is given to the
said Mr. J. H. Smith
in full payment of the
above account.

Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January
1890.

John H. Smith
J. H. Smith

